

# THE EAST ANGLIAN:

OR

NOTES AND

ON SUBJECTS

WITH THE



QUERIES

CONNECTED

COUNTIES OF

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## SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, & NORFOLK.

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No. XXVI.]

APRIL, 1863.

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### NOTES.

#### THE GREAT CHALK FORMATION IN SUFFOLK.

It is, I believe, not generally known, even to residents in that part of Suffolk most interested in the fact, that in the valley, through which the river Ore runs, the chalk in some places rises to within twelve feet of the surface. In the year 1857, as I was informed by the late J. Peirson, Esq., of Broadwater, Framlingham, the railway engineers, boring to ascertain the required depth for the foundations of their bridges, touched the chalk in several places. This induced a closer examination, and they found it to extend at least for two miles, commencing near the Framlingham terminus, and from thence, passing through the parish of Parham to Hacheston; the nearest approach to the surface, being at the Broadwater Bridge, in Framlingham, where it was lying within twelve or thirteen feet. Some four or five individuals joined in an attempt to work it, and sunk an iron shaft five feet in diameter, to the depth of nearly thirty feet; the iron rings or cylinders being secured together, so that no water could penetrate. The chalk was of a beautiful quality, but soft, and admitted the water so rapidly at the bottom of the shaft, that after working for some weeks, it was obliged to be discontinued. The chalk had been previously bored to the depth of more than thirty feet, and it was found, that the deeper the boring, the firmer the chalk became.

A miner of considerable experience had been engaged for the trial, and the information obtained, justified the conclusion that the chalk was lying more than sixty feet in depth, and consequently every probability exists, that it is the great chalk formation, and may be many hundreds of feet in depth, and not merely a stray bolder thrown off from it. These trials show the chalk to extend over two miles, at distances from the surface, varying from twelve to twenty-five feet, and in each boring to become firmer, the deeper it was penetrated. The borings were likewise tried on either side of the valley, and in some places it appeared that the chalk rose higher on the eastern than on the western side, but this cannot be stated with sufficient accuracy to determine the dip of the strata. Immediately above the chalk appeared in many places, a loose running sand, which gave great trouble whilst boring. The raising of chalk in this locality was deemed an important object, but the work was defeated by the immense quantity of water continually rising in the shaft; and any attempt by steam power to obviate this difficulty, would add, it was stated, so greatly to the cost of raising, as to render the attempt unprofitable in a commercial point of view.—L.

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HAUTBOIS (pp. 280, 303).

I doubt much whether the places so named had their appellation from the horse called a "hobby." We certainly have local names compounded of a vocable relating to horses; as Studham, Studley, Stutgard. Blomefield says, "Horseford derived its name from a ford over the Hor; as Horsham, Horstede, &c.—Orford, in Suffolk." My impression is that Horstead and Horsham are rather from *hurst-stead*, "the grove, or woodplace." The name Coltishall, referred to by E. G. R. is found written Colteshall, Couteshall, Coulshill, Cowshill, Cokereshala, Coketeshala; and in Domesday (which, however, is a bad authority in orthography) Coketeshall, and Cokereshall; and Blomefield seems to think, and that reasonably enough, that it was named from a Saxon owner. I take it that this name was Cockett, Coker, or Colt, all which are found as surnames, the latter being either the same with Cold, Gold, Wald, or contracted from Collet, for Nichollet, a diminutive of Nicholas. Blomefield suggests that the name Hautbois may mean "the high woods by the water," from *hautbois-ea*, which he says answers the situation and name. Supposing the name not to be derived from *hautbois* simply, I would suggest that as it is found written Hobuise, Obuessa, and Obbouessa, that the last part of the word may be from the Celtic *esse, eae*, signifying water.

*Gray's Inn Square.*

R. S. CHARNOCK.

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FOUR ELITE, OR ELEET (p. 294, 308).

In Essex, this term is constantly employed by the peasantry to denote the point at which four roads meet, and the word is pronounced "Four-to-leet," that is to say, a traveller who arrives at such a place will find roads to lead to four different localities. "Fi-to-leet," and "Three-to-leet," are occasionally employed in the same sense, to indicate the point of junction of five or three roads.—J. C., *Cambridge*.

## ESSEX WILLS.—No. 1.

I make no apology for introducing to the notice of the readers of the *East Anglian*, the very interesting will of Sir Anthony Cooke, Preceptor to Edward VI; and one of the most learned men of his time. Sir Anthony Cooke lived in much splendour at Gidea Hall, near Romford, in Essex. He was born about 1504, the son and heir of Sir John Cooke, of Guydy or Gidea Hall. He married Anne, daughter of the celebrated Sir William Fitzwilliams, by whom he had Richard, who succeeded him at Gidea Hall; William, whose posterity settled at Highnam Court, near Gloucester; and four daughters, renowned for learning, in an age of learned women,—Mildred, second wife of Lord Burleigh; Anne, second wife of Sir Nicholas Bacon, and mother of the great Francis Bacon; Katherine, wife of Sir Henry Killigrew; and Elizabeth, first married to Sir Thomas Hoby, secondly, to John, Lord Russell.

The stately mansion of Guydy Hall, partly built by Sir Anthony Cooke, was pulled down by Sir John Eyles, about 140 years since, and the present house erected. In a curious account of Essex, published in 1716, the old mansion is described as "a famous Building called Giddy Hall, a great square building, resembling a Jesuits College." It was engraved in *La Serre*, but the print is not often to be met with.

Sir Anthony Cooke died, full of years and honor, in June, 1576; and his burial is thus recorded in the parish register.

"1576, June 21 Sepultus fuit Antonius Coquus Miles auratus."

Richard Cooke raised a sumptuous monument over his father's grave in Romford church, which has been well preserved; and is re-erected in the new church, though not on its original site.

Sir Anthony Cooke's will is taken from the records of the Court of Probate (Daughtry, 10).—EDWARD J. SAGE, *Stoke Newington*.

"In the name of God, Amen. I Anthonye Cooke, of Guydy Hall in Haveringe in the countie of Essex, knight, the twoo and twentithe day of the Moneth of Maye, in the Yeaere of o<sup>r</sup> Lorde god, A Thowsand flyve hundrethe Seaventie and sixe, and in the Eighteenth Yeaere of the raigne of o<sup>r</sup> Sovereigne Ladye Queene Elizabeth, being in good and perfecte mynde and memorie, laude and praise be vnto Allmightie god therfore, Doo make and ordeine my last Will and testament in manner and form following, viz:—first, I Comitt my Sowle to Almightye god throughe my Lord and Savior Jhus Christ, my bodye to be buried at Romforde\* by the discretion of my Executors w<sup>th</sup> Conveniēte and not excessive chardges. Item I revoke and declare voyd all my former Wills and testaments heretofore made; And I will that onlie this my presents Will and Testament shall be of force and take effect. Item I Gyve and bequeath to my sonne Richard, my best bason and Ewer of Syluer parcell gilte, my best gilte Salte, one Nests of Bolles gilte,† the biggest One paire of Pottes, white of syluer, and one paire percell gilt, one Nest of Bolles, white of siluer, one Dozen of Spooones of the best. Item I gyve to my daughter of Burleighe, one other Nests of Bolles, gilte and pincked. Item I gyve to my daughter Bacon, one other Nests of gilte bolles, playne. Item I gyve and bequeath to my daughter Russell, my seconde gilte Salte, and twoo little Saltes, gilte. Item I gyve and bequeath to my daughter Killegrew, one Nests of White Bolles, and twoo siluer Candlesticks. Item I gyve to my sonne William, my second Bason and Ewer, percell gilte, twoo flaggons of syluer and a dosen of Spooones. Item I gyve to my sonne Richard, all

\* The Cookes were buried under the N. E. chapel, in Romford old church.

† It is scarcely necessary to state that a 'Nest of Bolles' means a set of bowls, one within another.

my Howshold stuff and Harneis, which I have at Guydyall and Bedfords or any place ells. Item I will that of my bookes my daughter of Burleighe shall have Twooe Volumes in latyne, and one in greeke, such as she will choose of my gyfte. And after her choise, that my daughter Bacon shall have other twoo Volumes in latyne, and one in greeke, such as she will choose. And after her choyce, that my Daughter Russell shall have other twoo Volumes in Latin, and one in greke, such as she will chose. And after her choyse, that my daughter Killegrew shall have other twoo Volumes in Latine, and one in Greeke, such as she will chose. And the Residue of my Books I gyve to my Sonne Richard, and Anthonie\* his sonne. Item I gyve and bequeath the Lease of my ffarme in mynster, in the Iale of Tenett, with all the stock of Corne, and Cattell therevppon, to my sonnes Richard and William, Jointlie During the tenure yett to come. Item I gyve to my Sonne Richard, twooe Hundreth pounds towards his chardges at his entringe into his lands after my decease. Item I will that beside suche Legacies as be particularly mentioned in this my Will and Testament that my Executors shall paye all such Legacies as shall be contayned in a Schedule annexed to this my Last Will and Testament, and written w<sup>th</sup> my owne hands, or at least subscribed w<sup>th</sup> myne owne hands. Item I gyve and bequeath vnto my sonne Willia Cooke, the Some of fyve hundreth Pounds of good and lawfull moneye of Englande. Item I doe make ordeyne, Constitute, and appoynte my Executors of this my p<sup>nte</sup> Testament and last will, the righte Honöble Sr Nicholas Bacon, Knighte, Lord keeper of the greates Seale of Englande, the Righte Honöble the Lord of Burleigh, Lord Treasurer of Englande, Richard Cooke, and William Cooke, my sonnes aboue named; And I give and bequeath to the said right Honöble Sr Nicholas Bacon, Knighte, Lord keeper of the great Seale of Englande, for and in consideration of his Lordshippe's pains and travails to be taken in and aboute the execution of this my present Testament and last Will, the Some of twoe Hundreth pounds of good and lawfull Moneye of Englande; and to the forenamed righte Honöble the Lorde of Burleigh, Lorde Treasurer of Englande, for and in consideration of his Lordships paines and travill, also to be taken in and aboute the execution of this my present last Will and Testamente, the Some of twoo Hundreth pounds of lyke lawfull money of Englande. All the residue of my Gooddes, Cattells, Debts, readye Money, Plate, Jewells, and ells whatsoever, my Debts and Legacies paid and funeralls deductid, I gyve and bequeath to the above named Richard Cooke, my sonne.†

*Moreover this my last will and testament of all my Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments as hereafter followeth.* first I will that my sonne William Cooke and my Daughter his wief, shall have the manners of Mawdlyn Laver, Marskellsbarn, and Haughams and Wythers, in the Countie of Essex, in suche order and sorte and w<sup>th</sup> suche remaynders as it is by coven'te agreed vppon between my Ladye Gray and me in Writings vppon the Marriage hadd between hym and his wief.‡ Item I will that my Daughter in Lawe, Wief to my aforesaid sonne Richard Cooke,§ shall have for tearme of her lief the Mannor of Chaldwell, with the appurtenances in the Countie of Essex, and the Mannors of Ryden Courte, w<sup>th</sup> the appurtenances in Haveringe, in the said Countie, in full recoepence and satisfaction of all Joynter and Dower that she may clayme oute of my Lands or that shall come to her husband after my decease, w<sup>th</sup> like remaynders as be conteyned hereafter in the next article following for my other Landes. Item I will that my sonne Richard shall Imediatele after my decease have to hym and to the heirs males of his bodye, lawfullie begotten all the Residewe of my Lands, Tenements and hereditaments, not before particularlie named in this my Will. And for defaulte of such yssue to remayne to my Sonne William, and to the heires Males of his Bodye Lawfullie begotten. And for defaulte of such yssue to the heires ffemales of the bodye of the saide Richard. And for defaulte of such yssue to the yssue ffemale of my sonne William, lawfullie begotten. And for defaulte of such yssue to my Daughter of Burleighe, my Daughter Bacon, my Daughter Russell, and my Daughter Killigrew, and to theires of their bodies lawfullie begotten. And for defaulte of such yssue to the Right heires of me the said Anthonie Cooke, knighte. In Wittness whereof to this my p<sup>nte</sup> last Will and Testament I have Subscribed my name and setto my Seale, the Day and Yeare

\* Afterwards the second Sir Anthony Cooke, of Gidea Hall, died in 1604.

† Richard Cooke only survived his father three years, dying in Oct., 1579, at the age of 48.

‡ William Cooke had married in 1569, Frances, daughter of John Lord Grey, of Fergo, in the Liberty of Haveringe.

§ Anne, daughter of John Cawnton, Esq.

first above Written, theis being Witnesses:—Anthonie Cooke, Nono Junij, 1576. Witnesses at his confirmation of this to be his last Will and that he renounceth all forme. W. Burleigh—Gab. Goodman, Decanus Westmr—W. Cooke—George Harrison, Notarie—Richard Cooke's wiffe—Henrie Killigrew's wiffe—John Escott.

*The Legacies of St Anthonie Cooke, Knighte, mentioned in the Schedule annexed to his last Will.* Imprimis to my Ladie of Oxford,\* ffyftie pounds. Item to my Lord of Leicester, the choyce of twoo such Stone Horse as be in Havering Parke. Item to Robert Cicell,† twentie pounds. Item to Elizabeth Cicell, twentie pounds. To my daughter Killigrew, three score pounds. Item to Anthonie Bacon, Twentie pounds. Item to francis Bacon,‡ Twentie pounds. To Edward Hobie,§ Tenne pounds. Item to Thomas Posthumous Hobie, Tenn pounds. Item to Marie Cooke, three Portigues.|| Item to Anne Cooke, ffyve Portigues. Item to my Cosen Skynr, Tenn pounds. Item to my Cosen Ogle, ffyve pounds. Item to John Escott, my Servant, three pounds, sixe shillings, eight pence. Item to Edward Davis, my Servant, three pounds. To Richard Rowell, my Servant, three pounds. To evrie other serving man being my Howshold s'vant at my Deathe, in nombre three, ffortie shillings a peice Item to evry other Hinde, Wooman Servants, and boys, being in nombre ffyvetenn, at Twentie shillings a peice, ffyvetenn pounds. Summ totalis, Two hundredth fowre score thirteen pounds, sixteen shillings, eight pence.

Proved March following.

(For Further particulars of Sir Anthony Cooke, see Morant, Collier, Osborne, and other histories of Essex).

#### MEMORIAL OF THE WINGFIELDS.

I send you the copy of an inscription I lately saw on a brass plate, which was removed from Letheringham Church, the burial place of the Wingfields and Nauntons. These magnificent monuments, in Kirby's time, "had been ill kept for some time," therefore when this brass was taken away it would be very difficult to say.—W. W.

"At Flodden field did bravely fight and dye,  
Of Wingfields sonnes the famed Sir Anthonye;  
But dethe hee counted mickle gain sith he  
Over the Scot did gain ye victory."

#### ARMS OF ARTHUR (p. 322).

On the flat stone to Edward North, in Benacre church 1701, the name is spelt *Arthir*, and the arms given are per bend sinister. . . . over all a lion rampant. The coat quartered by Matthias Kerrison, Esq. (the father of Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart.), vide monument in Holy Trinity Church, Bungal, is *Bealney*, per pale Az. and Gu., over all a lion rampant Arg., crowned Or.—JOHN H. SPERLING.

By an unfortunate omission in the MS. of the Query last month, the coat of Arthur was incompletely described. It should have read thus:—Parti per bend sinister Gules and Azure, a *lion rampant Argent*; the words in italics being omitted.—EDITOR *East Anglian*.

\* Anne dau. of Lord Burleigh, and grand-daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, married Edward Vere, Earl of Oxford.

† Afterwards the first Earl of Salisbury, grandson to Sir Anthony Cooke.

‡ The great Lord Bacon.

§ Sir Edward Hoby, a man of some note in his day, grandson to Sir Anthony Cooke.

|| A Portingesse coin worth about £3 12s.

## RINGERS JUGS (pp. 61, 273, 280, 285).

There is, in the Norfolk and Norwich Museum, a large jug, which was presented in July, 1831, by the Rev. G. R. Leathes, of Shropham, and is described in the list of donations as "an ancient stone jug." It is, however, of brown earth, glazed, and is rather an early example of Staffordshire ware, being dated 1670, and inscribed,

John Wayman,  
I. F.

COME: BROTHER: SHALL: WE: JOYN: :  
GIVE ME YOVR: TWO PENCE HERE IS MINE.

This inscription, and the fact of the jug having been presented by a clergyman, lead me to suppose that it originally belonged to a company of Ringers, perhaps the Shropham one.

It has only one handle, and that is ornamented with a cable moulding. In front there is a curious attempt at ornamentation, very much resembling the triangular verbal emblem of the Holy Trinity, except that the middle circle and the links connecting it with the three corner roundels, or circles are wanting. The measurements are as follow:—

						Feet.	Inches.
Height	..	..	..	..	..	1	24
Depth	..	..	..	..	..	1	13
Diameter of base	..	..	..	..	..	0	54
Diameter of mouth, outside	..	..	..	..	..	0	44
Diameter of mouth, outside, including spout	..	..	..	..	..	0	45
Circumference of neck..	..	..	..	..	..	1	21
Depth of neck	..	..	..	..	..	0	21
Circumference of middle	..	..	..	..	..	3	14
Circumference of foot ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	34

There is a hole cut just below the middle, not far from the handle, apparently intended for a tap. It was made too large, and the aperture has been reduced to the required size by the insertion of a piece of cork, which is sealing-waxed over.—Z.

## MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN BACTON CHURCH, NORFOLK.

The following is a complete collection of all the monumental inscriptions, save one, in Bacton Church. All are in the pavement.

In the Nave are:—

I. Sacred To the Memory of RICHARD GAZE, who died 22nd July, 1794, aged 75 years.

II. To the Memory of MICAH GAZE, who departed this Life November 4th, 1751, aged 61 years.

You that pass by this place may think on Me,  
For as you are so once you did me see,  
What I am now will quickly be your Doom,  
My house is straight, but by my side there's Room;  
And if your Dust, should fall into my Grave,  
'Tis no great matter, ev'ry Man shall have  
His very Dust, and neither new nor more,  
For he that made it, keeps it all in store.

And also to the Memory of HANNAH, the wife of MICAIAH GAZE, who departed this Life June the 30th, 1772, Aged 87 years.

In the chancel, in front of altar rails, are five slabs. Commencing from the south, the first commemorates the Rev. Charles Buck (1745) and family. This is printed at p. 15 of Green's *History, Antiquities, and Geology of Bacton*. (Norwich, Fletcher, 1842.)

II. To the Memory of HENRY ATKINSON, GENT., nephew of the late JOHN WATTS, GENT., of this Parish, Who departed this Life Decr. 26th, 1782, in the 40th Year of his Age.

III. To the Memory of HANNAH ATKINSON, widow of HENRY ATKINSON, GENT., late of this Parish. She departed this Life in her 87th year, January the 3rd, 1833.

IV. In Memory of ANN, the wife of HENRY ATKINSON, CLK., who died January 23rd, 1798, Aged 21 years.

Also of ANNA CHARLOTTE, daughter of HENRY ATKINSON, Who died Janry 16th, 1798, Aged 12 weeks.

V. Sacred To the Memory of HENRY ATKINSON, CLK., Rector of Wacton and Crostwight, in this County, and late Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge. He was born in this Parish, and died Janry. 1st, 1846, in the 76th year of his age. *Beloved, Respected and Lamented.* "The Memory of the just is blessed."

Within the altar rails are four slabs. Commencing again at the south, they are inscribed as follows :—

I. To the Memory of the Reverend and learned THOMAS HEWITT, A.B., a Man of most exemplary piety and worth, who died April 2nd, 1791, Aged 76 years.

And of ANN, his wife, Eminently distinguished for conjugal, maternal and social Virtues, who died September 19th, 1807, Aged 90 Years. This Stone is deposited by their surviving Children.

II. In Memory of CATHERINE WARREN, widow and relict of GEORGE WARREN, late of HORSTHEAD, Esq., deceased, and mother of JOHN WATTS, late of BACTON, Genta., deceased, by JOHN WATTS, her former husband. She departed this Life 5th Aug<sup>t</sup>, 1765, *Æt.* 80.

III. Here Resteth the Body of JOHN WATTS, late of Bacton, GENT., the beloved husband of JANE, his loving wife, daughter of HENRY BLYFORD, and JANE, his wife, of BURNHAM OVERY. He departed this Life Sept<sup>r</sup> 23rd, 1768, *Æt.* 62.

IV. Sacred To the Memory of MRS. JANE WATTS, late of N. Walaham, Relict of JOHN WATTS, GENT., of this Parish, she departed this Life June 20, 1786, aged 77 years. JANE DELAMORE, her niece, now the wife of MR. ROBERT BOND, caused this Stone to be erected as the last testimony of her Affection and Gratitude.

It should be added, that as the whole church was re-seated in 1857, it is probable that some of the slabs do not at present indicate the precise place of sepulture of the persons commemorated.—A.

*Enigmatical Inscription on a chancel screen* (p. 316).—The letter *E* placed between the letters forming the inscription will supply the key to the enigma. It will then read as follows :—

"Persevere ye perfect men,  
Ever keep these precepts ten."

I believe there is a similar inscription over the decalogue in a church in Wales, the name of which I have forgotten.—C. M. B.

I have heard of the same having been placed over the entrance to a Jewish Synagogue.—F. S.



## THE FAMILY OF JAMES, OF LONDON, ESSEX, KENT, SUFFOLK, AND SURREY.

*Roger James*, of the parish of Allhallows, Barking, London, Brewer, was of Dutch parentage, being son of, or descended from Jacob Van Haestrecht, who was of Cleve, near Utrecht. Coming to England in the latter part of the reign of King Henry the 8th, he obtained letters of denization, and (probably to avoid the animosity which at that period prevailed in London against foreigners) he seems to have dropped the family name of Haestrecht, and to have called himself Roger James, taking his father's christian name as a surname for himself.

His brewery was, I believe, in Lower Thames Street, then called Petty Wales, and he may possibly have taken the idea of adopting his father's christian name as a surname, from the custom of his Welsh neighbours.

He died in 1591, and was buried at Allhallows, Barking, London, in the chancel of which church there is still remaining a brass with his effigy, and the following inscription :—

"Here under lyeth the body of Roger James, late of London, Brewer, who, being of the age of 67, departed this life the second day of March, 1591, leaving behind him, Sara his wife, eight sons and one daughter."

By his wife, Sarah, daughter and heiress of Henry Morskin, of London, he had issue :—

I. *Roger James*, of Upminster Hall, Essex, who was father of Sir Roger James, Knight, of Reigate, Surrey, who left a daughter, Elizabeth.

II. *Arnold James*, of London, married Mary, daughter of John Vanhulst, of London.

III. *William James*, who purchased Ightham Court, Kent, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth ; and whose son, William James, was much trusted in the time of the commonwealth ; he was a member of the Committee of Sequestrations of the estates of the loyalists, and he was chosen three times, in five years, Knight of the Shire for Kent. His son, Demetrius, was knighted ; his grandson, Demetrius, was Sheriff of Kent, in 1732, and from this branch was descended, Demetrius Grevis James, Esq., of Ightham Court, Kent, Sheriff of that County, in 1833. See Burke's *Commoners of England*, vol. i, p. 397.

IV. *Thomas James*, who died, *s.p.*

V. *Richard James*, from whom proceeded Sir Cane James, as after mentioned.

VI. *John James*, of Grove Manor, or Grange, in Woodnesborough, Kent, two thirds of which estate had been purchased by his father, and the remaining third part was purchased by his mother and her sons, Thomas and John, in 1594.

Thomas, dying without issue, John succeeded to the whole. He married Susanna, daughter and co-heiress of Peter Vandewall, of Antwerp, and had a son Henry, and four daughters, who, on the death of Henry, *s.p.*, became co-heirs of their father.

VII. *George James*, of Mallendine, in Cliffe, near Rochester, who married Audrey, daughter of John Smith, and had issue.



*Richard James*, fifth son of the first Roger, married Gertrude, daughter of John Smyth, and had (with other issue),

1st. *Sir John James*, of Chrishall, Essex, his heir.

2nd. Emlin, married to Mr. James Cane, citizen and Vintner of London, and had a son, James Cane, who became heir to his uncle, Sir John.

*Sir John James* purchased Chrishall-bury, in Essex, in May, 1649; and erected a mansion there. He was knighted in 1655. Dying a bachelor, 15th February, 1676, he devised his estate to his nephew James Cane, on condition of taking his name. Sir John was buried in Chrishall church, where there is a monument to him, erected by his nephew.

*James Cane*, who in pursuance of his uncle's will, took the name of James, and succeeded to the estate at Chrishall, was created a Baronet by King Charles 2nd, 26th June, 1682, by the name and style of *Sir Cane James*, of Chrishall, Essex..

*Sir Cane James* married first, Susan, daughter of Sir Peter Soame, Bart., of Haydon, Essex, who died five months after her marriage, 23rd Sept., 1680, aged 17; and was buried under a marble monument in Haydon Church. He married, secondly, Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Francis Philipps, Esq., of the Inner Temple, and of Kempton Park, Middlesex; and he had issue by her, four sons, viz., 1st. John, his heir. 2nd. Philip, a Hamburgh merchant, who died at Schiedam, and was buried there. 3rd. Francis, died, *s.p.* 4th. George, died young; and two daughters. 1st, Catherine, and 2nd, Elizabeth, both died young.

*Sir Cane James* died at St. Edmund's-bury, 19th May, 1736, aged 80; and was buried, with his wife Anne, at Chrishall church, where there is a monument to them, erected by their son,

*Sir John James*, the second Baronet, who died 28th September, 1741, unmarried, and was buried at Chrishall, on whose death the Baronetcy became extinct. By his will he devised his estates to charitable uses, which, being contrary to law, *Haestrecht James*, the heir male, and head of the family, after a long chancery suit, obtained possession.

Elizabeth, only child of *Haestrecht James*, married her cousin, William James, Esq., of Ightham; and their son Richard dying, *s.p.*, in 1817, devised his estates to his cousin Demetrius Grevis James, Esq., before mentioned, as representative of William James, the third son of the first Roger.

The original coat of arms of the family of *Haestrecht* was, Argent, two bars crenellé Gules, in chief three pheons Sable, which arms, without the pheons are borne (*Hasted* says) by the several branches of James, quartered with, Argent, a chevron between three *fers de moulins* transversé, Sable.\*—G. R. C.

\* Authorities consulted:—*Hasted's Kent*, *Morant's Essex*, *Manning and Bray's Surrey*, *Stow's Survey of London*, *Burke's Extinct and Dormant*

*Baronetages*, *Burke's Commoners of England*; *Parish Registers of Allhallows, Barking, &c.*

## LATIN VERSES ON A TOMBSTONE IN LAVENHAM CHURCH, SUFFOLK.

The following extracts from the *Guardian* Newspaper, ought, I think, to appear in the *East Anglian Notes and Queries*, because they bear upon some curious Latin verses, which occur, as will be seen, on a tombstone in Suffolk. In the "Table-Talk" of Feb. 18, 1863, the Editor thus writes:—

"And now we propose a nut for our correspondents to crack. Can any one make sense of this?—

Non fuit quod est quod non fuit esse quod esse  
Esse quod est non est quod non est hoc erit esse."

And on Feb. 25, the Editor gives these amusing attempts to answer his question:—

"Correspondents have been applying their crackers with good effect to extract the kernel out of the metaphysical nut proposed as an exercise for their ingenuity last week. "J. M. N." writes:—

The lines which you quote in this week's Table-Talk are (as the metre itself will show you) not quite correctly given. They run thus:—

"Quod fuit esse quod est quod non fuit esse quod esse  
Esse quod est non esse quod est non est erit esse."

I remember once laying them before a very good scholar, who, after puzzling over them for some days, discovered (he thought) in them an epitome of the Athanasian Creed! But, in point of fact, they are nothing but a succession of truisms; and if the reader only hits on the right punctuation, the sense is easy. I found among the papers of my grandfather (Dr. Mason Good) the following translation, which you may like to preserve:—

"What was to be now is and not to be what  
To be was now is and was never  
To be what is now and to be what is not  
Will be and will not be for ever."

"The Rev. Hugh Pigot, of Hadleigh, tells us the lines are inscribed, nearly illegible however, on a tombstone in Lavenham churchyard, but that the first line begins "Quod fuit esse non," &c. "H. S. C." informs us that an English version may be found at Amwell, near Ware:—

"That which a being was, what is it? Show!  
That being which it was it is not now.  
To be what 'tis is not to be, you see:  
That which now is not shall a being be."

"The following excellent version by "B. L." is wonderfully literal and terse, and yet as intelligible as the case will admit:—

"What has not, not what has been, is to be: for Being  
Is not the being that is: what is not will be Being."

"Mr. E. G. Hunt suggests the insertion of the word "omne," to make the first line scan—"Non fuit omne;" and proposes to translate thus:—

"Never was aught of all the things that are  
But had its earlier counterpart; to be  
Indued with that true being not yet ours,  
For 'tis not yet—this will be life indeed."

"T. W. W." makes the lines comparatively intelligible by interpolating them thus:—"Non fuit (olim) quod est (nunc) quod non fuit esse (vero *viva*—vita) quod esse (nunc est): Esse (vita) quod est (nunc) non est (vera vita) quod non est (nunc, sed futurum) hoc erit esse (verum et sempiternum)." He also points out that Wordsworth's exquisite ode on "Intimations of Immortality from Recollections of Early Childhood" is founded on the same idea. If this ode be virtually contained in the two crabb'd lines in question, then indeed this nut must be that to which Touchstone compared Rosalind:—

"Sweetest nut hath sourest rind."

Finally, to crown all these guesses, comes R. W. W., who supposes a play upon the verbs *esse* to eat and *esse* to be. Here is his version:—

Non fuit esse, quod est; quod non fuit esse, quod esse:

Esse quod est, non est: quod non est, hoc erit esse.

Being has not been what eats; for Being ne'er was same as eating:

Being that eats nought is: what eats not; this Being will be."

And on March 4th, the Editor gives this most amusing translation of all:

"We have received such a number of solutions of the puzzle on the verb *esse* that we had determined not to insert any more; but the following is so excellent that we must alter our intention in its favour:—

Esse quod est quod non fuit esse quod; esse quod esse

Quod fuit est non esse quod est; non est, erit esse.

"The key lies in noticing that "*esse quod*" is a Latin pun on the name Toby Watt (to be what), and the translation will then be as follows:—

Toby Watt is what Toby Watt was not; for Toby Watt to be

What he was, is not to be what he is: Toby is not, he will be."

The tombstone, a handsome one of stone, in Lavenham churchyard, on which these curious verses, now almost illegible, occur, is situated on the right-hand side of the path, which leads from the high road to the chancel or priest's door, and at no great distance from the church. I have ascertained that the date of the tombstone is 1681. Will any of your correspondents be kind enough to search the Registers of Burials in that year? It might throw some light on the ingenious solution, which is offered in the last extract from the *Guardian*.—HUGH PRIGOT.

*Purrl or Purrlly Way*.—At a conjoint meeting of the Norfolk and Suffolk Archæological Societies, held at Bungay some time ago, mention was made of a Purrl or Purrlly Way. I heard the speaker but imperfectly, and am not certain whether he said that there is more than one instance of the term, but his Purrl way seemed in the instance he mentioned to be a boundary likewise, and he wished for a derivation for the word. Looking at Cowel's *Intrepreter*, voce *Purlieu*, I find that he quotes Manwood on the Forest Laws, as deriving *Purlieu*, from *pourallee*, *i.e.* *perambulationem*. In another part of the article, Cowel derives *Pourallee* from *pur*, *purus*, and *allee*, *ambulatio*. I do not see why it should not be from the French *Pour*, for, and *allee*, walk, and be the origin of the Purrl or Purrlly Way.—E. G. R.

## CHURCH ALE-GAMES, AND INTERLUDES.

*Bungay Holy Trinity, (pp. 291, 304).**Receipts.*

1568.	Itm. Recoyrd the collecon made by the wife for the game	xxjs. yd.
	Itm. Rec. by the wife of John Vnderwood thelder in her purse	lijs. jd.
	Itm. Rec. by the wife of John Edwards in hyr purse	xlvijs.
	Itm. Rec. by the wife of wille <sup>m</sup> gallant in hyr purse	ljs. vijd.
	Itm. Rec. by the wife of John Vnderwood thewynger in her purse	xd.
	Itm. Rec. by the wife of Henry Buckynham in her purse	xxijs.
	Itm. Rec. by the wife of John warde in her purse	xxjs.
	Itm. Rec. by the wife of Robert cooke in hyr purse	vijjs.
	Itm. Rec. by the wife of Robt Tailor in her purse	xxijs. yds.
	Itm. Rec. by the wife of John wright, Bocher, in her purse	xlvijs.
	Itm. Rec. by the wife of John Pricket in her purse	xvs. iij d.
	Itm. Rec. by the wife of John Burges in hyr purse	ixs. xd.
	Itm. Rec. of John hynds wife in hyr purse	iiij. ix.
	Itm. gatheryd abroad in the castle yarde by the *Inh't <sup>s</sup>	lvijjs. xd.
	Itm. Rec. the reward of o <sup>r</sup> ladie p'she	xvijs. vjd.
	Itm. Rec. gatheryd by hynds and Burges	va. yd.

*Payments.*

Itm. for purses at the wife gatheryng	liij d.
Itm. paid for a sowe lost at the game	xxij d.
Itm. paid to Robt Smythe for bakyng Bread, gustards and pastyes	iijs. vjd.
Itm. for a peck of flower	vjd.
Itm. gyven to his S'unts (servants) in Hewarde for ther paynes	vjd.
Itm. paid to perce the Roper for j Rope Lost at the game	liij d.
Itm. to Reret for helping downe the flags	ij d.
Itm. paid for carryng home the app'ell to t'wynndh'm and for j horse shew	xxij d.
Itm. for old stayned clothes & for ij Bords for the game	vij d.

Provision for y<sup>e</sup> church ale & game.

In primis for iij combs of wheat	xxiij s. liij d.
Itm. for ij Bushells of wheat	lijs. liij d.
Itm. for de [half] a pownd pepper	xxiij d.
Itm. for j ownee of Saffron	xxd.
Itm. for de a gallon of hony	xvj d.
Itm. for iij <sup>li</sup> Raysons	vjd.
Itm. for ij pynts of honye	vij d.
Itm. for sallt	ij d.
Itm. for Bere for the wife	liij d.
Itm. for iij gallons of Butter at xviij d. the gallon	iijs. vjd.
Itm. for j quart of Butter	liij d.
Itm. for ij Dossyn Tynne fyle	xd.
Itm. paid for Bere when the Bootheres were made	liij d.
Itm. for ij quayer whight paper	vd.
Itm. for liij <sup>li</sup> of gone powder	iijs. viij d.
Itm. for iij <sup>li</sup> more	ija.
Itm. for j horse to norwyche and to yarmouthe	vij d.
Itm. for j horse shoe	liij d.
Itm. for horse Breade	ij d.

\* Inhabitants.  
† Pall or tub.

‡ Wymondham.  
§ Three Pounds.

1668

Itm. for Drynk then	jd.
Itm. for j hundr Lathe nayle	iiijd.
Itm. for *Dynn's for the plaiers at Olyfer Newh'ms	ijj.
Itm. to geffry gooches wife for iiij gallons of creame	ij.
Itm. to Smythes wife for ij galla	xvjd.
Itm. to willa gooches wife for iiij gallons of creame	xvjd.
Itm. to Vanderwood Bn <sup>r</sup> [senior] for x pynts	vijjd.
Itm. to Alleys for vj pynts	vjd.
Itm. for j hespe of yarne	iiijd.
Itm. for whight cotton	jd.
Itm. to Barker for ij callis	xj.
Itm. to the same for ij lambs	vs. vjd.
Itm. to John Bowbright for vj Barrells of Bere	xl.
Itm. to John Jamys for iiij. barr <sup>r</sup>	xxvj.
Itm. to John wright for j callf and ij Lambs	vijjd.
Itm. to Kyng for j callse withe †happertane <sup>r</sup>	xijj.
Itm. to Thurton for j callf	vijj.
Itm. to sflower for ij Lambs	ixs.
Itm. to Thurton for ij Lambs	vs.
Itm. to the same for iiij stone of Beefe	vs. vjd.
Md. Borrowed of Edward styld fifty stone potts } C.	vjs.
Itm. the next daye of his fS <sup>r</sup> unt L.	
Itm. Borrowed of Rob <sup>t</sup> Cook §Lxxv potts	xiiijd.
Itm. paid to John Bowbright for a fyrykyn of bothe Beerys	xijj.
Itm. paid to John Jamys for ij Barrells of Bere	iiij.
Itm. for Drynke in y <sup>e</sup> mornyng for Ryvet and Towtlay	vs. vijjd.
Itm. to goedale for ij lambs	iiij.
Itm. to the same for iiij q <sup>t</sup> ers of veale	ijj.
Itm. to Beckyt for a lambe	vjs.
Itm. paid to Benet kyng for his paynes s <sup>r</sup> ving † the game	vijjd.
Itm. to Edwards, Vplands [i.e. residing on the Uplands] for creame	jd.
Itm. paid for mylke	xd.
Itm. for v pynts of Butter	iiij.
Itm. for ij hundr eggs	jd.
Itm. for vanegar	viij.
Itm. to Towtley laborer for j dayes work meat and wage	jd.
Itm. to fyld for taking downe the bootthes	vjd.
Itm. for whight sallt	ijj.
Itm. to Jamys for a Barr <sup>r</sup> Bere	iiij.
Itm. to Them <sup>r</sup> Courteys for de Barr <sup>r</sup> **	vjs.
Itm. to Barker for iiij q <sup>t</sup> ers lamb	iiij.
Itm. to Mrs. Tybnam for creme	ijj.
Itm. for honye	vjd.
Itm. for Bere	iiij.
Itm. for iiij <sup>s</sup> of Raysons	ijj.
Itm. for pepper	vjd.
Itm. for Raysons	vd.
Itm. for ij <sup>n</sup> of corrans	iiij.
Itm. for ij ownee of pepper	vijj.
Itm. for ij <sup>n</sup> of Raysons	iiij.
Itm. for ij <sup>n</sup> of corrans	iiij.

\* Dinners.

† The apparutances.

‡ Servant Fifty.

§ Seventy-five potts.

|| Beer's.

† Serving.

\*\* Half a Barrel.

1508. Itm. for Bere jd.  
 Itm. paid to Robt Smythe for j combe of wheat vjs. vijd.  
 Itm. for a peck of meale vd.  
 Itm. to candelers for de a gallon of creame iiijd.  
 Itm. paid to Henry Buckkynh'm for \*ix of planke for a clowde† vj.  
 Itm. paid to Burges for ij pople Boords and j oke Boorde xijd.  
 Itm. paid to Buckkynh'm for Bere vd.  
 Itm. to Robt cooke for iiij potts iiij.  
 Itm. to gallant for Alders for the Boothes iijs.  
 Itm. to hynds for j lode wood iijs.  
 Itm. paid to fyld for ij potts iiij.  
 Itm. paid to willm gooches wyfe for creame xviij.  
 Itm. to candellars wyfe for creame iiij.  
 Itm. to Edwards wyfe for creame viij.  
 Ma. There was lent to John Burges by thasent and good will  
 of the Inh'taunts of the game mony & of the stock then  
 Remaynyng, six pownds xiijs. iiijd. to be repaid 'Agayn by yere,  
 That ys to sale xliijs. vjd. by yere, and for th'assurdy payment  
 thereof he Dyd Delyu' to certayn of the p'ishners, an estate of  
 his (sic) his house in Bungay £vj. xiijs. iiijd.  
 Itm. Delyu'd then into thands of John hynds in money xlixs.  
 p'cell of the same game monye forty & ix.

Bungay.

GRAY. B. BAKER.

## STEEPLE BOARDS.—NO. III.—(Continued from p. 298):

## III.

## ST. MICHAEL'S COSLANY.

Monday, Dec. 18th, 1815, 5040 Changes of that Intricate Method of Norwich Court Bob, were rung in three Hours and twenty Minutes, in this Steeple, without the misplacing of a Bell or the repetition of a single change. The Peal was conducted by MR. ROBT. CHESNUTT, and the bold and regular Striking reflects great Credit on the Ringers; after which a short length of that Ingenious & harmonious Peal, Stedman Triples, was rung by the same company, and performed by the following Persons.

Jno. Clarke,	Treble	Robt. Chesnutt,	6th
Willm. Mann,	2nd	Thos. Burrell,	6th
Jno. Giddens,	3rd	Saml. Havers,	7th
Fredk. Watering,	4th	Joah. Lubbock,	Tenor.

This Board was erected by the Churchwardens to commemorate the above Display of Genius in the extensive Science of Campanalogia.

Wm. Hanke, Esq., Mayor } Churchwardens.  
 Thos. Troughton, Esq. }

† This board is surmounted by a bell raised.

## IV.

## ST. MICHAEL'S COSLANY.

This Tablet was erected by the Churchwardens and a few Gentlemen of the Parish, to commemorate a Great Performance of Oxford Treble Bob, rung in this Steeple on the 18th of November, 1824. This great Task containing 8448 changes, was perfectly completed in the space of 5 Hours and 18 Minutes, without the BELLS being misplaced or changes alike, and for Bold and regular Striking, the Harmonious changes and the Number of them must be allowed by all Impartial JUDGES to be a Performance if

\* Nine Feet.

+ Query, a Screen.

ever equalled, never to be surpassed on eight BELLS. The PEAL was conducted by SAMUEL THURSTON, with his usual Ability and Precision, and will long stand a Master Piece untouched by the lovers of the Ancient and Ingenious Science of RINGING.

ELIJAH MASON,	1	JOHN COOPER,	5
GEORGE HAMES,	2	JOSEPH LUBBOCK,	6
JOHN GREENWOOD,	3	THOMAS BURRELL,	7
JOHN COLEMAN,	4	SAMUEL THURSTON,	8

William Hanks, Esq. }  
George Coleby, Esq. } Churchwardens.  
Perseverance overcome Great Difficulties.

## V.

**St. MICHAEL COSLANY.**

On Tuesday, Novr. 1st, 1831, Were rung a true and complete Peal, comprising 6160 Changes of the Double method of Norwich Court Bob Major, which by reason of the intricacy of the composition might be properly call'd a performance of first rate eminence, and with respect to the superiority of striking it was no less worthy of notice. The utmost regularity being retain'd from beginning to ending, which included an interval of Three hours and Forty Five minutes. It was composed and expertly conducted by Mr. Samuel Thurston, and rung by the undermentioned persons.

PECKR. HILL, Treble	1	HENRY HUBBARD,	5
ELIJAH MASON,	2	ROBERT BURRELL,	6
FREDC. WATERMAN,	3	CHARLES PAYNE,	7
JAMES TRUMAN,	4	SAMUEL THURSTON, Tenor.	8
THOMAS ROBINSON,			
AMBROSE GEDGE,			

} Churchwardens.

## VI.

**St. Michael Coslany.**

May 5th, 1845, was rung in this Steeple 5120 Changes, of Oxford treble Bob Major, in 3 hours & 6 min. Composed by H. HUBBARD.

THOS. HURRY, Treble		ROBT. PALGRAVE,	5th
EDWD. GOOSE,	2nd	GEO. SMITH,	6th
JAS. THORPE,	3rd	JAS. TRUMAN,	7th
J. R. SHARMAN,	4th	HRY. HUBBARD,	Tenor.

Conducted by JAS. TRUMAN.

*Also.*

On March 3rd, 1853, was rung an excellent Peal of Tripples, on Stedman's Principle, consisting of 5040 changes, in 2 hours & 57 min., composed by T. THARSTON, Birmingham.

EDWD. GOOSE, Treble		HRY. HUBBARD,	5th
JAS. TRUMAN,	2nd	CHS. MIDDLETON,	6th
JAS. THORPE,	3rd	GEO. SMITH,	7th
ROBT. COLE,	4th	ROBT. PALGRAVE,	Tenor.

Conducted by C. MIDDLETON.

R. A. GORELL.  
J. HOWES.

Churchwardens.

*Family of Freston, of Mendham* (p. 314).—It may be interesting to your correspondent (Mr. L'Estrange) to know that his communication most undoubtedly has reference to the family of Freston, of Mendham.



The church of St. Peter's Needham, to which his extract refers, seems to have benefited by the complaint, for in the year 1735, the church was restored and the chancel wholly rebuilt by William Freston, who is interred in it, and there is a mural monument erected to his memory. My grandfather Anthony Brettingham Freston, was patron of the living, and after his death (1819) the trustees appointed my father Thomas Freston, to the living. I am not aware that my father actually served there for any length of time, but his name is mentioned in Stacey's *Norfolk Tour* (p. 1390), in the list of benefices, as having been appointed in 1820, by Ralph Price, Esq., &c., my grandfather's trustees. I believe that the whole particulars relating to the rebuilding of Needham church are given by Blomfield.—THOMAS W. FRESTON.

*Mortuaries* (pp. 255, 277, 315).—If fees for breaking the ground in the church, are or were not payable to the churchwardens, how comes it that the churchwardens of Bungay, and of many other parishes received them. This however is immaterial, and I waive the further discussion of the point. I offered no objection to R. C's. statement at p. 255, that a Mortuary "was for the expense of lights at a funeral," but only to the assertion that a Mortuary "was for permission to break the ground in the parson's freehold." Now however, if I rightly understand R. C's. communication at p. 315, he seems to think that the Mortuary was for the lights at a funeral. I must beg leave to observe that this is quite a mistake. Mortuaries must not be confounded with either burial fees, fees for permission to break ground in the church, fees for lights, or for permission to erect monuments, as will be seen upon reference to Burn's *Ecclesiastical Law*.—F. HUNT.

### QUERIES.

*Meaning of Names of Fields, &c.*—Will some one of your Anglo-Saxon scholars be good enough to favour me with the meaning of the following old words:—Names of *Osier holts*—Brodie trench, Crysten holme. Names of fields—Haverstock, Wolfoll, Rudieh, Linette (High and Low), Elmone (High and Low), Oxpine. Also, of Tappying Moore, Kylhouse, Stoneraike, and Fodderfen. The word Tyllinge, by corruption Tillage, is applied to a watercourse or canal, but why is not quite clear.—C.

*Posy Rings.*—Are the Posy Rings, of which so many are found, supposed to have been Wedding, or Betrothal Rings?—F. S.

*Richard Hemfrey, of Norwich.*—Can any of your readers furnish me with particulars concerning this individual, whose autograph occurs on the MS. observations on the Haven and Pier of Yarmouth, printed at p. 260? His "manuscript collections" are mentioned at p. 2 of W. S. Fitch's, *Suffolk Manorial Registers*; and I find from a deed dated 1750, in which he is described as of the city of Norwich, gentleman, that he was one of the proprietors of the Norwich Water Works.—JOHN L'ESTRANGE.

*CORRECTIONS.*—At page 320, line 4, from top, for "Tus," read "Tacua"; at line 4, from bottom, for "Ox water," read "Ox, i.e. the water"; at line 19, from bottom, for "have," read "had."